differs from typical *R. ampla* Mighels very materially", thus indicating that he obtained the species alive. He also described the operculum of *Valvata utahensis*, dredged at the same place, so he probably found that alive. He says that *Carinifex newberryi* "was discovered living in Utah Lake", that living forms of *Fluminicola fusca* are common there, and that "numerous living examples" of *Lymnaea stagnalis* (*jugularis* or *wasatchensis*) occur in Utah Lake at American Fork. He says *Sphaerium dentatum* (probably meaning *pilsbryanum*, since described) "is a very abundant species in Utah Lake, where it attains a great size", but does not definitely say he found it alive. However, Sterki, in describing *pilsbryanum*, says it is fossil at Bear Lake and "recent" in Utah Lake, leaving us to surmise whether he actually had obtained live specimens from there. Some examples from American Fork retain the epidermis. In view of all this, what has happened? Are these species still living there, eluding the search for them, or have they been exterminated from the lake since Call's report was published? As with Bear Lake, the water level of Utah Lake has been much lowered within the past few years.

MOLLUSCA OF LAMB'S CANYON, UTAH

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Lamb's Canyon, a small tributary of Parley's Canyon, is situated about twenty-three miles from Salt Lake City. The altitude rises from about 7,500 feet at the mouth to about 11,000 feet at its head, a distance of only seven miles. The dense verdure and frequent rainfalls which occur in this canyon creates an ideal collecting ground for the conchologist. This canyon is typical of nearly all Salt Lake County canyons with similar altitudes. The list below comprises the collecting of three summers. The Columella is a new record

for Utah other than the indefinite record of Binney's "Wasatch Mountains, 1878".

Pisidium variabile Prime. Found abundant in a lake bottom at the head of Lamb's.

Vallonia albula Sterki.

Vallonia cyclophorella Ancey.

Oreohelix cooperi Binney. These specimens are the largest *O. cooperi* found yet to our knowledge. They are high spired forms and generally without color markings, producing a weathered appearance. The locality of these specimens is very limited.

Microphysula ingersolli (Bland). The most common and abundant of all species in Lamb's.

Vertigo modesta corpulenta (Morse).

Vertigo concinnula Cockerell.

Pupilla blandi Morse.

Pupilla syngenes dextroversa P. & V.

Gastrocopta quadridens P. & V. Only one specimen was found.

Columella alticola (Ingersoll).

Euconulus fulvus alaskensis (Pilsbry).

Zonitoides arborea (Say)

Vitrina alaskana Dall.

Agriolimax agrestis (Müll.).

Gonyodiscus cronkhitei (Newcomb).

Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud).

Fossaria obrussa (Say).

Fossaria modicella (Say).

Paludestrina longinqua (Gould). Collected on the face of a limestone cliff where spring water continually dripped. Encrustations of limestone covered the entire shell of these specimens leaving only the aperture open. Shell variations were common in the lot collected.